

SMITH CASE - LOOSE MATTER

XVI CONCLUSION

Our search for legitimacy for Commission Exhibit 399 is almost at an end. It has not been an easy one. Although all initially plausible hypotheses have been presented which could involve it as a legitimate assassination bullet (albeit, with two exceptions, a bullet which was inexplicably placed on a stretcher), most would agree that upon close examination even the least unlikely of these presents a remote possibility, at best.

And yet, 399 exists. If its undistorted appearance, immaculate condition, suspicious discovery, and mysterious handling cannot be reasonably accounted for by any hypothesis implying legitimacy, the answer must lie elsewhere.

Indeed, it has been implicit at many junctures throughout our search; and it has now become as inescapable as it is ominous:

That bullet 399 is not a legitimate assassination bullet at all; that it was never fired at any human target; that instead, it was deliberately fired in such a manner as to prevent its mutilation; and then, with the intention of assuring its identification with the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle allegedly belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald, it was planted by person or persons unknown on the hospital stretcher where it was subsequently "found".

* * * * *

□ Joan Dixon article
in Vanity Fair.

22 November 1963

From: Francis X. O'NEILL, Jr., Agent FBI
James W. SIBERT, Agent FBI

To: Captain J. H. COVER, Jr., Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical
School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland

1. We hereby acknowledge receipt of a missile removed by Commander James
J. HUMPHS, MC, USN on this date.

Francis X. O'Neill, Jr.
Francis X. O'NEILL, Jr.

James W. Sibert
James W. SIBERT

22 November 1963

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James W. Sibert
James W. SIBERT

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Re: Abundant Life Temple,
Dallas (Oak Park)

O.O.B. GRAHAM

Re: ODD CHURCH material as described in T.E. BECKHAM file
(for temporary filing in BECKHAM file, pending establishment of o/c file)

15 September 1967

TO: JIM CAMPBELL, District Attorney

FROM: Wm. C. Boxley

RE: ABUNDANT LIFE TEMPLE, Dallas, Texas.

1. Dallas County Records show that UNITED MISSIONS OF AMERICA
"a Texas Corporation of Dallas, Tex.," represented by O. B.
GRAHAM, president, purchased the Oak Cliff Christian Church
(Lot 1, Block 109/3032) at 300 E. Tenth Street, Oak Cliff,
Dallas (as recorded in Vol. 5751, P. 434, Dallas County Deeds)
from trustees of the Oak Cliff Christian Church, Otto H. Sisenlohr,
Wad Payne, Jr. and James H. Stevens, on APRIL 3, 1962.
2. O.B. GRAHAM sold the church (shown in 1964 Dallas City
Directory as the ABUNDANT LIFE TEMPLE) to LIVING WAY, INC.,
an Oklahoma Corporation, of Tulsa Oklahoma, on AUGUST 25, 1964
notarized in Tulsa, 3/25/64 by DONIS E. WERMUTH, a notary of
Tulsa County. Return on the deed was to STANLEY C. HOGG,
attorney, 1613 Kirby Building, 1507 Main Street, Dallas, Tex.,
from P. O. Box 349, Tulsa. The foregoing transaction is recorded
in Deeds Vol. 408 P. 1163.
3. On March 3, 1966, LIVING WAY, INC., represented by its
president, F. C. Coaley, sold the property to REVIVAL TABERNACLE
ASSOCIATION, represented by the Reverend Faye A. Spencer, whose
meetings are advertised currently at the church. In its present
form, the church's religion, that colloquially-described as "holy
roller" and its present congregation consists of approximately
60/40 negro-white attendance.

SEC II 1

4. INCORPORATORS, UNITED MISSIONS OF AMERICA.

The Rev. O. E. GRAHAM is variously listed as Otis E. Graham and Oscar P. Graham in Dallas Directories. He presently resides in a trailer park operation at 300 E. Greenbrier Lane, Dallas, but in 1964 was shown as OSCAR P. GRAHAM (wife THELMA) pastor of Abundant Life Temple, resident 1119 Sunny Glen, which was the former address of the Abundant Life Church before it moved into the 300 E. 10th street location in 1962. Of note is the occupant of 1119 Sunny Glen: HAROLD E. McCULLOUGH, used car dealer with offices at 9103 E. Jefferson.

With Graham, other incorporators, according to records in the Secretary of State's office, Austin, Tex. (there are NO records in the Dallas County Business Name Index) were:

1. WALTER C. TUCKER, wife Norma J., a mechanic with CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS (housed diagonally across Stemmons Expressway from the Texas Schoolbook Depository, and employer of KENNETH CODY, the bus driver of 15 years service on the Shreveport run, whose telephone number (FR 5-5591) twice appears on the last pages of OSWALD's notebook). (CONTINENTAL personnel office states Tucker was employed Jan. 30, 1961 to July 13, 1962, and show that on July 23, 1962 he reported for work with the Denver Salt Lake City Lines, Denver, Colo. However, another incorporator, Sherrell, seen below, indicates Tucker never left the city of Dallas.

2. GEORGE L. SHERRELL, wife Jessie, residence 1010 Ravana, owner of a used car business at 513 Singleton Blvd. Despite the two-block discrepancy in numbers between Sherrell's Used Car Lot and RAY BRISTLEY's gun store on Singleton, the absence of intervening buildings across the street from Sherrell's and a short block

*Note: This is one of the "furnish"
that Chapman carries.*

between their addresses made them almost neighbors. Furthermore, the proprietor of an auto parts firm next door to Sherrell's former location, states that Sherrell and Brantley were good friends. Now out of the used car business and still residing at 1010 N. Ravinia, Telephone FE 1-5154, Sherrell states GRAHAM was something of a crook where money was concerned, that Tucker is around Dallas still, and is delivering cleaning to people in the Ravinia neighborhood. He specifically named Mrs. John L. McBee of 1006 N. Ravinia as a customer of Tucker's, but Mrs. McBee denies that is the name of her cleaners delivery man. This discrepancy and Sherrell's stated hostility toward Graham need to be investigated further.

3. PEE STROOPE was the third named incorporator of the United Mission of America. No further information regarding Stroope was given in the papers of incorporation. Dallas city directories show no Ed Stroope in 1962, 1963 or 1964. There is shown, however, a Dale E. (Gary J) Stroope, a laboratory technician of Mobil Oil, living at 1728 The Graces Lane. This Mr. Stroope denies that he was an incorporator of the church.

File

*To: Ivon
Noted
JL*

M E M O R A N D U M

August 11, 1967

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator

FROM: FENNER SEDGEBEER, Investigator

SUBJECT: SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

Records were checked in regards to EMILIO GALINDO SANTANA's confinement and the following was learned:

Arrested on 8/21/64 at 12:30 P.M. Confined in the 3rd District and was released at 11:05 P.M. same date.

On February 12, 1965 at 10:00 P.M. confined in the 5th District and was released at 1:15 P.M. on February 13, 1965.

Parish Prison records showed that SANTANA was confined on August 28, 1964 and released September 17, 1964.

Was confined the second time in Parish Prison on February 12, 1966, and released July 7, 1966.

Date name photos requested 1/9/68

Fred Lee Crisman

Mr. G;
Out on the coast is a man you should talk with. Trace this information out. His name is Fred Lee Crisman, of Tacoma, Wash. He flies to New Orleans steadily. 1964 eleven times, 1965, 17 times 1966, 32 times, 1967 24 times. He is the first man that Clay called after being told he was in trouble and he is the first man that Beckham called also. He was questioned by both CIA and FBI in 1966 but he is able to call Wash. and they laid off of him in a hurry. He is very good friends with the Cubans and specially S.A. in Dallas (he goes there too) and J.R. in New O.

Jorge Rodriguez of Ernesto Rodriguez

listing

Mr. Crisman is a very odd man. He supplied the money for certain political campaigns and in return is very much protected by both Lou. politicians and Wash. state people. He has a diplomatic passport issued on the word of a senate chairman of a committee. He seems to have no income and certainly spends a large sum of money on air travel. He is friends with F. Gremillion of your state. His private office has an unlisted number (206 Ma 7-4790) and it is the meeting place for many odd characters from Cubans to political figures. Ask him to take a lie detector test and then ask him where he put the \$200,000.00 dollars delivered to him by Beckham in August of '67. (Cuban Money) Money that is used to recruit killers to be sent to Cuba to try for Castro ask him if it is not true that he has sent 5 different men to S.A. in Dallas for final briefing. Make Crisman talk and you will have the answer to why there has been fighting among certain Cuban factions over the money in certain buried places. You know this is true because some special Cubans have dropped out of sight. (Dropped in Torpedo Junction) Crisman is also a pilot. He is the man that through Beckham and S.A. paid off certain people. Is it not odd that he is a friend of Clay's as well as Beckham. Is it not strange that he knew Tippit? Just ask Crisman certain question under a lie detector and see

what the answers are. He is the one that advised Mark Evans to hide out in Iowa and NOT to go to N.O to make any statement about money or anything. Have an investigator check out the amount of long distance calls that Beckham (Evans) has made to Crisman in the past year and the wild places Crisman calls. He is leaving for Europe in Jan. Keep digging, Jim, you have some odd fish on the run

State of Wash.

Imp. Photo of F.L. Crisman

White (Army) Co is listed at same address. (Man = Fort Lewis)

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF ORLEANS

A F F I D A V I T

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, personally came and appeared:

MARK LANE

who, after being duly sworn did depose and say:

That during January, 1968, I interviewed William S. Walter in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Walter informed me and Anne-Lise Lane that he had been employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 1963. He stated that he had been a security clerk and was assigned to the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

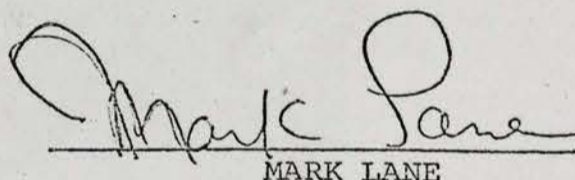
Walter said that during the morning of November 17, 1963, he received a TWX message directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message advised that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Walter stated that as he was alone on duty on the midnight to eight.a.m. shift, he immediately called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans office, Maynard, and informed him of the content of the message. Walter was advised by SAIC Maynard to call a number of FBI agents in New Orleans who maintained contact with various informants. Walter did so and then, as the regular procedure requires, wrote on the face of the TWX message the names of the SAIC and the names of the Special Agents whom he had called.

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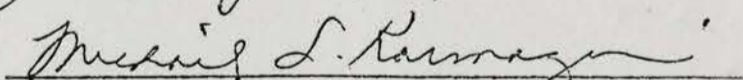
On another occasion I sought to verify the statement that Walter was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I examined the file maintained by University College at Tulane University in New Orleans. The file disclosed that Walter was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that "from midnight to eight in the morning he was working for the Bureau (FBI)".

Walter also told me that an FBI directive ordered the New Orleans office to direct the various agents who had conducted interviews regarding the assassination of President Kennedy to examine those interview reports to make sure that there were no conflicts contained within them. The agents were ordered to resolve the conflicts, prepare new reports and to destroy the old ones.


MARK LANE

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS

30th DAY OF January, 1968.


NOTARY PUBLIC

THOMAS E. BECKHAM

Mr. G. Out on the coast is a man you could talk with. Trace this information out. His name is Frank Lee Crisman, of Tacoma, Wash. He flies to New Orleans steadily. 1964 eleven times, 1965, 17 times, 1966, 32 times, 1967 24 times. He is the first man that Clay called after he was told he was in London. He is the first man that Beckham called also. He is a consultant of Clay since 1965 but he is able to call Wash. and they laid off of him in 1967. He is very good friends with the Cubans and especially S.A. in Dallas (he goes there too) and J.R. in Wash. D.C.

Mr. Crisman is a very old ^{odd} man. He supplied the money for certain political campaigns and in return is very much protected by both Lou. politicians and Wash. state people. He has a diplomatic passport issued on the word of a senate chairman of a committee. He seems to have no income and certainly spends a large sum of money on air travel. He is friends with F. Grawillion of your state. His private office has an unlisted number (206 Ma 7-4790) and it is the meeting place for many odd characters from Cubans to political figures. Ask him to take a lie detector test and then ask him where he put the \$200,000.00 dollars delivered to him by Beckham in August of '67. (Cuban Money) Money that is used to recruit killers to be sent to Cuba to try for Castro ask him if it is not true that he has sent 5 different men to S.A. in Dallas for final briefing. Make Crisman talk and you will have the answer to why there has been fighting among certain Cuban factions over the money in certain buried places. You know this is true because some special Cubans have dropped out of sight. (Dropped in Torpedo Junction) Crisman is also a pilot. He is the man that through Beckham and S.A. paid off certain people. Is it not odd that he is a friend of Clay's as well as Beckham. Is it not strange that he knew Tiggitt! Just ask Crisman certain question under a lie detector and see what the answers are. He is the one that advised Mark Evans to hide out in Iowa and NOT to go to N.O. to make any statement about money or anything. Have an investigator check out the amount of long distance calls that Beckham (Evans) has made to Crisman in the past year and the wild places Crisman calls. He is leaving for Europe in Jan. Keep digging, Jim, you have some odd fish on the run

NOTE: This number did check out on CRISMAN'S Tacoma (see report to Jim O'Connell) residence. The number was listed to a Robert named with 1967. See attached follow-up memo in this regard. J.L.

NOTE: This is the correct "stage name" for THOMAS E. BECKHAM. JZ

MEMORANDUM

January 22, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: MARK LANE and MORT SAHL

RE: MRS. FENELLA FARRINGTON
1514 Jefferson Avenue

* * * * *

At your request I visited MRS FARRINGTON this afternoon at 1:45 p.m. With me was Mort Sahl. I explained to MRS. FARRINGTON that since she is a friend of Bryan Wagner and since Wagner is a friend of yours, that you had asked me to contact her informally for information regarding her observations in the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans during 1963. She was grateful for your kindness in not calling her before the Grand Jury and for permitting an informal statement instead.

She said that during September or October 1963 she visited the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans during the morning with her cousin MRS. LILLIAN STANTON MERILH. The purpose of her visit was to secure the release of her automobile which she and her husband had abandoned in Mexico when her husband suddenly became ill there. She was instructed to leave the papers which she had secured with the Consulate that morning and to return at 1:00 p.m. that afternoon. She returned at 1:00 p.m. and was instructed to wait. While waiting she observed a young man enter the Consulate together with a woman dressed in black with her head tied in a scarf. MRS. FARRINGTON was alone during her afternoon visit. The man, who was substantially taller than she is - she is 5'8-3/4" or 5'9" - was quite thin. The man asked the woman at the Consulate, "What is the weather like in Mexico City?" and the woman replied, "It's very hot. Just like it is here today." MRS. FARRINGTON said it was in the upper 80's or perhaps even 90 degrees in New Orleans. MRS. FARRINGTON then interrupted the conversation to state that, "No, it's not so hot in Mexico City. In fact it's like eternal spring there." The man then asked the woman at the Consulate, "What do you have to do to take firearms or a gun into Mexico?" The woman at the Consulate asked the man why he wanted a gun and MRS. FARRINGTON interrupted again, "The hunting's wonderful." MRS. FARRINGTON said that the man appeared worried and not relaxed as were other tourists seeking visas. She also said that he appeared to resent her interruptions and appeared ungrateful for the information.

Lo gone
by October

On Tuesday, November 26, 1963, MRS. FARRINGTON was in Washington, D. C. , for a matter not related to the assassination. At that time two FBI agents visited her home in New Orleans to question her about the Consulate episode. Since she was not home they went upstairs, according to her maid, and questioned her 83-year old aunt who knew nothing about the incident. At the same time an FBI agent called MRS. FARRINGTON in Washington, D.C., at the home of her brother-in-law AUSTIN L. ROBERTS, He gave his name and telephone number and MR. ROBERTS called the FBI and verified the fact that the man who presented himself as an FBI agent was in fact an agent. The FBI agent told MRS. FARRINGTON that the man in the Consulate was OSWALD and that as soon as he mentioned firearms his picture was taken by a hidden camera and that since she was in the same picture she was quickly traced. The agent told MRS. FARRINGTON that when she was in Mexico City she did see LEE HARVEY OSWALD there. MRS. FARRINGTON however said that she did not meet OSWALD in Mexico City. The agent insisted in a number of "questions" that MRS. FARRINGTON did meet OSWALD in Mexico City. However, since she did not meet him and she continued to insist that she had not met him there. FBI agents also questioned MRS. MERILH, MRS. FARRINGTON's cousin. They showed her photographs of JACK RUBY and said that RUBY had been in the Mexican Consulate during the morning while MRS. MERILH was present. However, she stated that she did not recognize photographs of RUBY as depicting anyone whom she had seen that morning.

I showed 17 photographs to MRS. FARRINGTON and she selected just 2, one of KERRY THORNLEY and two of LEE OSWALD as possibly showing the person whom she had seen in 1963 at the Consulate. She said THORNLEY's face on the photo appeared more full than the face of the man she had seen. MRS. FARRINGTON said she would check through her records and would advise me in a day or two as to the exact date she was at the Mexican Consulate.

She also told me that during April, 1965, GENERAL WALKER called her about the incident. She said she believes that WALKER may have secured information about her knowledge of the incident from MRS. TRUEMAN WOODWARD. MRS. FARRINGTON said that her relative who was the Adjutant General of the United States Army (and who would write to each man who was separated from the service reminding him that this is a Republic and not a Democracy) evidently had some relationship with GENERAL WALKER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
State of Louisiana



WADE O. MARTIN, JR.

I, the undersigned Secretary of State, of the State of Louisiana

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the annexed and following is a True and Correct copy of the Charter of

FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC CUBA, INC.,

A Louisiana corporation domiciled at New Orleans,

As shown by comparison with document filed and recorded in this Office on January 9, 1961.



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of my Office to be affixed at the City of Baton Rouge on, May 17, 1967.

Wade O. Martin
Secretary of State

F. J. DEMAREST, SR.

Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of Orleans

AMOUNT PAID

Mortgage Office

31-19

OFFICE

Poydras and Loyola Streets

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan, 6, 19 61

I, the undersigned Recorder of Mortgages, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Act of Incorporation of the FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC CUBA, INC.

was this day duly recorded in my office in Book No. 1991 Folio -----

New Orleans, Jan, 6, 19 60 @- 3:15 P M

E. J. Bayler Recorder of Mortgages. Dy

1

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION : UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OF : STATE OF LOUISIANA
FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC CUBA, INC. : PARISH OF ORLEANS

BE IT KNOWN that on this 6th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth;

BEFORE ME, GRADY C. DURHAM, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned;

PERSONALLY CAME AND APPEARED the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, all of the full age, who severally declared that availing themselves of the benefits and provisions of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and the laws of said State relative to organization of non-profit corporations, and particularly the provisions of Revised Statutes 12:101-155 inclusive, they have united to form, and do by these presents form and organize themselves, as well as all other persons who may hereafter join or become associated with them or their successors, into a non-profit corporation for the objects and purposes and under the covenants, stipulations and agreements following, to wit:

ARTICLE I

The name and title of this organization shall be "Friends of Democratic Cuba, Inc." and, under and by said name, unless sooner dissolved in accordance with law, it shall exist and continue and shall have and enjoy corporate existence and succession, for a period of ninety-nine years from and after the date of this act, during which time it shall generally possess all the powers, rights, privileges, capacities, and immunities which non-profit corporations are authorized, and may hereafter be authorized to possess under the constitution and laws of this State, and particularly under Title 12, Section 101, et seq. of the Revised Statutes of Louisiana.

ARTICLE II

The domicile of this corporation shall be New Orleans, Louisiana and the location and post office address of its registered office shall be 526 Maritime Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

ARTICLE III

The corporation herein organized shall be operated exclusively for the following purposes: To enlighten the people of the United States of America and the free world of the evils and perils of the communist dictatorship in Cuba; to promote the cause of freedom from communist tyranny in Cuba; to assist Cuban refugees, those in exile, and other Cuban patriots to regroup and organize for the purpose of opposing communism in Cuba; to solicit for and obtain funds and contributions for these purposes and for the support of the Frente Revolucionaria Democratica (Democratic Revolutionary Front) and to assist that organization in its aims and purposes of opposing communism in Cuba; to promote trade and commerce between Cuba and the United States of America; to defray all necessary expenses and to buy, sell, lease and obtain all necessary property, both real and personal, which might be necessary and all licenses, permits, exemptions, and sanctions which might be necessary in conformity with the objectives stated herein; to acquire and operate public information media if required, and to generally do all things necessary to reach the objectives set forth herein.

ARTICLE IV

The officers of this Corporation shall consist of a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, each of whom shall be members of the Board of Directors, and such other officers as the Board of Directors shall elect or appoint. The president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors, and shall serve for terms of one year each or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE V

The corporate powers of this Corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors of five members to be elected annually at a general meeting of the members on the first Tuesday in January, beginning with the year 1962, to be held at the registered office of the Corporation or at some place within or without the State of Louisiana, as may be provided by the by-laws. The secretary-treasurer shall serve as ex-officio secretary of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

The full name and post office addresses of the corporation's registered agents are:

Grady C. Durham, 526 Maritime Building, New Orleans, Louisiana

Martin L. McAuliffe, 5668 Woodlawn Pl., New Orleans, Louisiana

ARTICLE VII

This corporation is to be organized on a non-stock basis. There shall be two classes of membership, active and honorary. The subscribers to these articles of incorporation and the initial officers shall be the first members of the corporation. Other members may be elected at any time by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, who shall designate whether or not they are active or honorary. Voting rights shall be vested exclusively in active members. Members may resign by written resignation submitted to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII

Membership dues shall be established by the Board of Directors and shall be payable annually in advance. The corporation is authorized to accept funds from all sources, but reserves the right to refuse contributions from questionable sources.

ARTICLE IX

The names and post office addresses of the subscribers to these articles of incorporation are:

W. Guy Banister	531 Lafayette Street	New Orleans, Louisiana
Martin L. McAuliffe, Jr.	5668 Woodlawn Place	New Orleans, Louisiana
Alfred Chittenden	226-1/2 Crossman St.	New Orleans, Louisiana

ARTICLE X

The first officers of this corporation shall be:

Martin L. McAuliffe, Jr. - President - 5668 Woodlawn Place, New Orleans, La.
Gerard F. Tugaue, Sanlin Building, New Orleans, Louisiana - Vice-President
Grady C. Durham, 526 Maritime Building, New Orleans, La. - Secretary-Treasurer

ARTICLE XI

The first Board of Directors, in addition to the officers, shall consist of the following:

W. Guy Banister, 531 Lafayette Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
Alfred Chittenden, 226-1/2 Crossman Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

No member of this corporation shall ever be held liable or responsible for contracts, debts or defaults of this corporation in any further sum than his unpaid dues, if any, owing by him or her to the corporation, nor shall any mere formality or informality in organization have the effect of rendering these articles null and void or exposing the members to any liability.

THUS DONE AND PASSED in my office in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the day, month and year first hereinabove written, in the presence of J. S. Martin, Sr. and June Durham both competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with the said incorporators and me, Notary, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

(Signed) J. S. Martin, Sr.

J.S. MARTIN, SR.
(Signed) June Durham

JUNE DURHAM

(Signed) W. Guy Banister

W. GUY BANISTER

(Signed) Martin L. McAuliffe, Jr.

MARTIN L. MC AULIFFE, JR.

(Signed) Alfred Chittenden

ALFRED CHITTENDEN

(Signed) Grady C. Durham

GRADY C. DURHAM
Notary Public

I certify the above to be a true and correct copy of an original act which forms a part of the records of my office.
New Orleans, La. June 6, 1961
Grady C. Durham
Grady C. Durham, Notary Public

65 125

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

MEMORANDUM

January 4, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FROM: LOUIS IVON
INVESTIGATOR

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW OF ERIC MICHAEL KROUCHET

*Re: Possible "escort"
(Strong Cuban)*

*This is the
peripatetic*

(Poss. re Toro (F.S.))

Today, January 4, 1967, Eric Michael Krouchet was contacted and requested to come into the District Attorney's Office. About 11 A. M. this date, he arrived with his father, Mr. Krouchet. Eric Krouchet was questioned about the complaint that he made back in August, 1961, where Dave Ferrie came to the store where he was employed at 5523 St. Claude Avenue. According to Krouchet, Ferrie was with another person whom he introduced as a Cuban who had jumped in the recent invasions of Cuba. Ferrie urged him to sign some sort of statement about dropping the charges against him. Krouchet stated that it has been quite a long time ago, and he couldn't exactly remember what this Cuban looked like. As far as he could remember, he was between 5'8" and 5'10" and weighed between 175 and 180 pounds. He had black wavy, wet sort of "flat" hair stocky build, olive complexion and spoke with an accent. Krouchet stated that this subject appeared to be a weight lifter judging from the way he was built - strong shoulders and a real thick neck. Krouchet said he could not tell from the photographs shown to him whether the Number 3 subject (in photo No. 1) was the same Cuban, because of the blurred features in the photo. *TORO?
(F.S.?)*

It is the opinion of the officer that Eric appeared to be a hostile witness and gave me the impression that he didn't want to be bothered.

LOUIS IVON

LI/lg

*Always, See Bolton
Ford, for stamp.*

RE: Jim Garrison
Judge, 4th Circuit Court of Appeal
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

July 26, 1989

Summary of Assets with and Obligations
due 1st National Bank of Commerce

Checking Account

#0030 08304 \$ 701.67

Loan Obligation by JG to Bank

Current note from JG to bank (secured by home at
4600 Owens Boulevard): \$55,000.00*

This note is represented by the
following outstanding loans:

<u>Customer Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
3046388	0003	\$45,486.61
"	0002	10,878.47
"	0001	Do not know whether this note is still active. Believe it has been extinguished

*Signed June 5th, 1989 by JG. Payment of principle
is due September 5th, 1989.

RE: Jim Garrison
Judge, 4th Circuit Court of Appeal
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

July 26, 1989

Present, earned and forthcoming Assets

1. Present general assets: See attached financial statement.
2. Trust Account with 1st NBC: (Attached examples of quarterly income from crude oil runs).
3. Assets earned but not yet received: Author's royalties from first 5 months sales of "On the Trail of the Assassins": Between \$50,000.00 and \$60,000.00 (Publisher's estimate*)
4. Forthcoming assets: Initial proceeds from movie (excluding contingent compensation from receipts and consulting services): \$225,000.00.

*Publisher: Sheridan Square Press, 145 W. 14th Street, New York City, N.Y. (William Schaap and Ellen Ray, (212) 254-1061.

7/14/87
Re-write

Basic Cover Letter re Simon's Letter

I need your thoughts with regard to a problem which seems about to arise with regard to the book.

As you know, my last waltz with an Agency asset has delayed its publication at least another year. In retrospect, I should have seen the early warning signs -- the exceptional requirement that there be final approval of the manuscript (after the entire manuscript had been completed) by individuals whom the publisher viewed as "recognized experts" and, the anomalous absence of any editorial dialog from the publisher's end until the very last chapter was in his hands.

I am reluctant to be drawn into another one of the Company's games and hence this letter of concern about my new editor. As you read his letter of recommended changes, keep in mind that my manuscript, considering Prentice-Hall's possession of it for many months -- and with the extensive re-writing which I did in the last part of 1986 -- should not be seen as a manuscript needing far-reaching structural changes before being ready for publication.*

A New Publisher

About three months ago, the publishers of Covert Action (Sheridan Square Publications) responded enthusiastically to the manuscript and indicated their desire to publish it. If you have read Covert Action then you know that there is no question about the bona fides of its publishers, Ellen Ray and William Schaap.

Our getting together to finalize the contract has been unavoidably delayed for several months although they are coming down here for that purpose in a few weeks. They were tied up with regard to work on prior commitments. I had given my New York agent an indefinite leave of absence because of his terminal

*With regard to my improved version, please tell Tom that I want to get him a copy very shortly but I have had a logistical problem -- which shortly will be solved -- and it will be made available for both of you.

Page Two

addiction to advance royalties proffered by obvious Agency assets. Furthermore, in view of the extreme effort made last year (through Prentice-Hall) to prevent publication, as well as parallel activities occurring down here (one consequence: my entire filing cabinet of the Kennedy investigation files -- with which I left the D.A.'s office -- artfully has been removed from my possession) I have refrained from taking any trips* until this loaf of bread is in the oven somewhere. Meanwhile, however, a promising dialog was under way with the publishers. We have communicated by mail and they have phoned me at my home on several occasions.

A few weeks ago an editor joined their operation and he has been assigned to work with me on my manuscript. His first letter to me -- dated June 29th -- is the subject of my concern and the subject of this letter. And so I enclose a copy of it as well as my reply.

2.

The New Editor

After the customary pleasantries and moving along into the subject of the book, he unveiled an appraisal of something which I found curious. This was his conclusion that my notion of the major shift in American foreign policy being a result of the assassination was not adequately supported. "A case for coup d'etat," he said "must be made that draws on the by now considerable body of journalistic and scholarly examinations of that period."

On the hopeful assumption that this might have been the result of a third martini after lunch, I made my response moderate (see part III of my letter). However, I remain very curious.

Even making allowances for the fact that journalistic and scholarly examinations are mutually exclusive, there remains the problem of locating this hidden treasure trove. Or more to the point: is it really possible that this new editor, whose credits suggest that he has been around the block, truly believe that there exists a considerable body of authority (with regard

*If I have never told you about the elaborate trap the Agency had waiting for me at Los Angeles Airport, during the D.A. years, remind me and I'll tell you about it when next we meet. Some very cute planning by the Company combined with the efforts of half a dozen Los Angeles Airport police officers went down the drain when I got out of that one.

Page Three

to the foreign policy shift) which I have bypassed?

Of course, I am well aware that the case for the relationship between the coup and the military aftermath conceivably might be more adequately made by another. But -- although the correlation is obvious -- no one else has written a book which seeks to make the case. There is a Philadelphia lawyer named Salandria, who could make the case more eloquently than I and in half the words, but he has chosen not to. So my manuscript amounts to the only game in town. Not adequately supported? Compared to whom?

3.

The New Editor's
Re-Building Program

Of more concern, however, are the recommendations made on the last page of his letter. These suggestions are handed out as if they are simply en passant and in the course of closing the letter. Yet one of them, in my regard, most predictably would be fatal to the book -- even assuming that I could find the time to complete the huge alteration job which would be entailed. You will observe that in my response to the editor I did not refer to this. I felt that this was not the moment to force so complete a joinder of issue here. On the other hand, I don't feel that it is premature -- after my past mugging by the publishing industry -- to have another person read this lethal recommendation, offered so benignly, and give me the benefit of his reaction.

The proposal addresses itself to a scrapping of the first chapter. If this gives you a feeling of deja vu it is because Prentice-Hall's demolition team went through some nifty gymnastics to make it appear that there was something wrong with Chapter One. It seems as though there is something about beginning with the Cabell connection, moving promptly into the reality of Allen Dulles thence early on to Kennedy's evolution toward detente that offends literary sensibilities at Langley, Virginia.

As you will see at the top of his last page, the editor's suggestion with regard to my Chapter One apparently is simply to apply euthanasia. Instead of what I have written -- a writing done neither lightly nor casually nor easily -- we are to have a first chapter which reviews the history of the investigation of the Kennedy assassination and the Warren Report" -- if you are ready for that one. There is, presumably, a great audience of readers avidly awaiting a history of irrelevant ideas.

Page Four

Moreover, the agent suggests, this history "should not be an effort at sorting out who among the critics was right or wrong...." At last an editor who cares about the underdog -- and from the heart of New York, at that!

For readers of the new generation, new clarity can be introduced into a picture previously confusing to them. The account will give new life to the early account by Life magazine -- the sole possessor of the Zapruder film -- which explains that the bullet hole in the front of the President's throat as the result of turning to look back of him (for one more glance of the architecture of the School Book Depository Building). I can dig up Hugh Aynesworth's (of Newsweek) early description of my investigation as being based on "twin Oswalds" operating in Dallas. A major contribution would be David Lifton's earnest contention -- which he still was making in the late 1960's -- that the assassins in front of Kennedy were mounted on the platform of a large utility type cherry picker located on the grassy knoll and described as a tree. As for the Warren Report, one more accounting of that sleazy compendium would make the book a real page turner.

Such an opening chapter could illuminate the fairness and compassion of the media starting with Edward Epstein's unflagging commitment to the truth all the way to the keen observation of Henry Hurt ("Garrison...never once made the obvious connection [with the assassination of] New Orleans mob boss Carlos Marcello (P. 262, Reasonable Doubt, 1985). The honor roll would be lengthy for a single chapter, necessarily including John Manchester, Jim Bishop, Jim Phelan, Gerald Ford, Milton Brener and Robert Blakey for openers.

A few more quotations from some of them would provide a colorful guide to my credibility for readers who might stay on to read the remaining chapters of the book: Paul Hoch ("I challenge Mr. Garrison to describe the evidence in his possession at the time he ordered Clay Shaw's arrest", Circa 1986/1987). Peter Dale Scott ("I have some problems with Mr. Garrison's investigations", Circa same time period). Anthony Summers ("The Garrison inquiry fizzled out in a blaze of adverse publicity -- an episode in which concern about Mafia links was conspicuously absent. In 1979 an Assassination Committee report noted that the New Orleans District Attorney met John Rosselli -- a key figure in the Mafia's relationship with the CIA -- no more than a month after Ferrie's death. The report quoted a CIA Inspector General's report, as finding this meeting, coming at the height of the New Orleans investigation, "particularly disturbing." P. 498, Conspiracy, 1980). Michael Kurtz ("During the two year

Page Five

investigation Garrison made many irresponsible statements about the FBI, CIA and other governmental agencies...." P. 208, Crime of the Century, 1982).

* * * *

Enough said. I have belabored the point sufficiently so as to make it comprehensible to even the most frivolous Latin mind. The issue is tailor-made for an attorney familiar with the skullduggery which passes for law practice in Philadelphia.

I know it is early but I need an early evaluation. If my instincts -- so lately awakened in this War of the Roses -- are correct, it soon will be recommended that to improve the book I drop the parts about Shaw and Ferrie. If that occurs during dinner at Antoine's (as I mentioned, they are coming here soon) I can crown him with a platter of Oysters Rockefeller and make a citizen's arrest of an Agency asset in front of his publisher's. If this should come to pass, it may be the first case of "making" a deep cover agent in the course of his operation since you nailed Bill Boxley (and sent him headed pell mell to Beaumont, with one shirt left at his paraphernal (?) residence) so many years ago.

In short, if this man is straight -- then he is, in this territory at least, unsound in his thinking. If his heart belongs to Big Daddy, then I would like to put a stake in it before he can do too much damage.

In summary, there will be no more Prentice-Hall games for me. I am going to get this book published if it is the last thing I do. And, toward that end, I do need your appraisal of the situation.

Warmest regards,

Enclosures

M E M O R A N D U M

January 24, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: MARK LANE

RE: MRS. FENELLA FARRINGTON

This is to furnish the information referred to in my memorandum to you dated January 22, 1968.

Today Mrs. FARRINGTON told me that to her best recollection the date that she visited the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans was September 18, 1963.

She said she had spoken to her cousin, MRS. MERILH, (who resides at 1314 Jackson Avenue, Unlisted telephone JA 2-5286), who believes September 18 to be the date. Neither of the two women are certain of the date.

I spoke with Mrs. MERILH by telephone today and she seems a bit reluctant to be interviewed. I will try again later in the week. As it appears that the one other source of information about the date may be the Mexican Consulate, I will attempt to contact them today.

Santa Barbara, California.

June 25, 1967.

To the District Attorney,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

First let me tell you who I am. My name is Mrs. George B. Sandifer, 144 Mohawk Road. I am a widow and live alone. My income is from my son who was First Lt. George B. Sandifer who was killed in world war 2, July 30, 1944. My husband is deceased and I draw a social security check. If I lived within a hundred miles or so from you I would visit your office, but since that is impossible I am writing you this letter.

I do know there was three shots fired at our President because I was there. I have never told anyone what I am telling you because I have never felt any desire to be remotely connected with any of these reports. However, I have never read the Warren Report.

I was visiting my daughter in Pawnee Oklahoma and on the 21st of November 1963 I was preparing to come home. I found out I could ~~not~~ catch a train out of there but could get one on the Santa Fe out of Stillwater Oklahome which is 28 miles. My son-in-law offered to drive me over there. We drove over to Stillwater and got there about midnight. I learned from the station that we would have a long stay over in Dallas.

I arrived in Dallas about ten O' oclock and knew I had plenty time to walk aound that end of town and see some of the changes made.

I put my baggage in a locker and walked out on the street. I ask a man if he knew the route of the President and he said they would come down State Street and around to Elm Street. I walked on up toward State and across to the records building. It was about twelve when I stood outside the records building and saw the old Book Depository building. We raised our children in Oak Cliff and I wondered if the children's books did not pass through that place. I finally thought I could get a better view across on Elm so I worked my way across the street. It was a beautiful day and I thought about telling the people in Santa Barbara what a lovely day it was in Texas. I waited there until I saw the President's car turning the corner to come to Elm Street. The President and his wife were waving and seemed very happy and just as they come to turn into Elm a man about five ten or eleven brushed past me and I saw he had a rifle held close to his body, he was in his late forties or early fifties, he was not a fat man but I would judge stocky in build. He had on a dark suit and a gun metal hat pulled down on his fore head. I could not see his hair but I looked right up into his face. His face was either sunburned or flushed. He ran up a place which was elevated slightly from the street above me. I noticed his eyes in particular, they looked almost white, pale blue or light grey. My father use to call them white eyes. He had a small scar on the side of his face.

The car turned the corner at a slow speed and after they turned the corner I saw the gun out the window and it fired once and then again. The President slumped to the right side and then a shot was fired not too far behind me. And I saw a woman jump up like she was going to climb out of the

car and a man was trying to climb over the back end. The car started moving rapidly and while I had not grasped the full extent of the thing I ask a man what had happened and he said the President was shot. From on there was noting but confusion. I had turned weak and trembling and finally sat down on the ground, later a man helped me to get up. I was stunned and almost unable to walk.

I got back to the station about six o'clock.

I have relived this a hundred or more times. I got on the train and lay down and the next time I awoke we were in El Paso, Texas.

I felt that it was all a bad dream.

So far as the situation is concerned there was three shots fired and I know it. And I can identify the man that fired the third shot.

I have been looking for him every where I go.

As I told you before I am a widow living alone and since then I have not talked about this to anyone. I have thought it all over very carefully and if it was a plot which I think it is I don't want them to know anything about me.

Yourd truly,

Mrs. Geo. B. Sandifer,

144 Mohawk Road,

Santa Barbara, California. 93105

"11/19/63"

" El Paso, Texas

"I, Richard Case Nagell, do hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Edward Joseph Murphy and George E. Aiken, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have advised me that the information furnished herein may be used in court. No threats, promises or force of any kind was used to get me to make this statement.

"I was born in Greenwich, N.Y. on August 5, 1930.

"I was arrested on September 20, 1963, in El Paso, Texas. On September 21, 1963, I was arraigned before the United States Commissioner in El Paso, Texas, on a charge of bank robbery, at which time I entered a plea of not guilty and was bound over for indictment by the Federal Grand Jury. Bail was set at \$25,000. On September 21, 1963 I was incarcerated in the El Paso County jail, where I since have been and am presently confined.

"On September 24, 1963, the United States District Court ordered that I be given a psychiatric examination to determine my mental competency to stand trial, and that if determined necessary by the examining psychiatrist, to conduct such examination, to be committed to the Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna, Texas, for a period not exceeding two weeks.

"On November 4, 1963, the court nullified that part of the aforesaid order, pertaining to the commitment, and re-ordered that I be committed to Beaumont Army Hospital, El Paso, Texas, for said psychiatric examination.

"On September 24, 1963 and again on November 4, 1963, the U.S. District Court ordered that further prosecutive action against me, be deferred until such time as the Court is in

receipt of the results of said psychiatric examination.

"As of this date I have not received the aforementioned psychiatric examination nor have I been committed to either of the aforementioned institutions for such examination, nor have I been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

"I believe that an unnecessary and undue delay has occurred in bringing me to trial, as a result of my reluctance to participate in a psychiatric consultation and/or examination. I believe that this is a violation of my right to a speedy trial as guaranteed to me by Amendment 6 of the Constitution.

"In relation to the foregoing statement, I believe that I, as an accused person, am not required by law to emit any statement or to answer any questions, whatsoever, to any person, whomsoever, including a psychiatrist, psychologist, or physiologist, nor that I am required by law to participate in any examination, test or activity, verbal, written or otherwise, if I do not so elect. To be coerced to do so, is a violation of my rights under Amendment 5 of the Constitution.

"An attempt has been made to indirectly coerce me to incriminate myself, by a court appointed psychiatrist known to me as Doctor Bennett, in that he queried me as to my motive for committing the alleged offense and stated to me that if I did not give him such information, I was being uncooperative, and that I might have to be sent to Springfield Medical Center, if I did not cooperate with him.

"I further believe that I am being coerced into taking a psychiatric examination and/or consultation by the resulting undue delay in bringing me to trial.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and 3 other pages, and it is true and correct.

"/s/ Richard Case Nagell

"Witness:

"/s/ Edward Joseph Murphy, Special Agent FBI, El Paso, Texas,

11/19/63

"/s/ George E. Aiken, Jr Special Agent, F.B.I, El Paso, Texas

11/19/63"

5

M E M O R A N D U M

April 4, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FROM: WILLIAM GURVICH
SPECIAL AIDE

SUBJECT: DEAN ANDREWS - INTERVIEW 3/2/67

Re: SITAW (as "Bertrand")

DEAN ANDREWS

OSWALD

LATINS

New Orleans Pass re: TORO (F.S.)?
May or June '63
(with LO - Thorley probably
now on his last trip
west ... or has completed it.

On 5:56 P.M., 2 March 1967, DEAN ANDREWS, accompanied by his attorney Sam Zelden, was interviewed in the Office of the District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, by Assistant District Attorneys James Alcock, Richard Burnes, Andrew Sciambra and Special Aide William Gurvich. This interview was tape-recorded with the knowledge and consent of Mr. ANDREWS. While awaiting the transcription of that tape, this memorandum is respectfully submitted.

ANDREWS stated he is an Assistant District Attorney in the Twenty-Fourth Judicial District of Louisiana.

He further stated he had appeared before the Warren Commission in their investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished testimony relative to his knowledge of the accused assassin, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

ANDREWS said OSWALD came to his office in May or June 1963 for legal assistance. From memory, ANDREWS said he probably saw OSWALD three or four times. ANDREWS' office was in 627 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans, when OSWALD came with three young men who were obvious homosexuals. The latter were in some minor trouble with the local police but it was not necessary for him to actually represent them. ANDREWS stated he was well known in the French Quarter and had represented homosexuals on several occasions.

When questioned about his testimony on 21 July 1964 before the Warren Commission, wherein he said there were one or two homosexuals, ANDREWS studied the Commission Report for five minutes (6:03-6:08 P.M) and the interview resumed.

ANDREWS said his figures to us were accurate and added that one of these "gay kids" (homosexuals) was a Mexican. He said the Mexican was quiet and did not talk. ANDREWS recalls having made a file on this but did not retain it.

According to ANDREWS, OSWALD identified himself and sat on ANDREWS' left during their first meeting. He doesn't remember if the others were identified.

2
TOKO
(15?)

The last time ANDREWS saw OSWALD was in front of the Maison Blanche Building when OSWALD was distributing pro-Castro leaflets. ANDREWS approached OSWALD to attempt to collect a delinquent fee but OSWALD had no money to pay him. ANDREWS recalls a Mexican being with OSWALD at this time. This Mexican was about 5'10", had a short, flattop haircut that tapered in back, and had an athletic-type build. ANDREWS said a Mexican was always with OSWALD. Although the Mexican was not identified or introduced and never spoke, ANDREWS said he could recognize him.

Some photographs were shown to ANDREWS for possible recognition or identification but to no avail. ANDREWS said he could not see the necks of the subjects in the photographs which would be necessary as the Mexican with OSWALD had an unusually strong-looking neck.

ANDREWS added that he also knew DAVID FERRIE and had recently been contacted by him to settle a brake tag violation.

Referring back to OSWALD, ANDREWS stated it was about 5:30 P.M. when OSWALD and the three others came to see him. There were no introductions other than by OSWALD. When asked why they came to him ANDREWS said someone had recommended him.

ANDREWS was asked if he recalled the Warren Commission asking him about CLAY BERTRAND and ANDREWS replied, "Where is that?" A copy of the Report was shown to him and the interview resumed after a two-minute pause at 6:21 P.M.

Stating he was now ready to discuss CLAY BERTRAND, he referred to the Rendezvous Bar which he described as a "swinging place" and was located in the French Quarter where the Red Garter is now. ANDREWS explained he lived in the Pontalba Apartments when in school and met many homosexuals.

ANDREWS said the young men with OSWALD used his phone to call someone and when contact was made, handed the phone to him. As ANDREWS listened, a voice said, "Whatever they owe, I'll pay." ANDREWS said he had heard this voice and name before under similar circumstances. When asked if he knew who CLAY BERTRAND was ANDREWS said he didn't know for sure. Asked if he ever had any financial dealings with CLAY BERTRAND, ANDREWS replied he had not because the "kids" always came back and paid. He said BERTRAND never owed him any money.

Asked if he had ever seen or met BERTRAND, ANDREWS said he had twice and then corrected it to once. ANDREWS said he saw him in a bar on Dauphine Street near Esplanade Avenue. He said BERTRAND got up and left the bar when ANDREWS came in. ANDREWS was asked what made him think that man was CLAY BERTRAND and he said he could not recall.

At 6:26 P.M. ANDREWS was shown the Report where he is questioned about BERTRAND owing him money. ANDREWS replied that he was vague then because he was being pushed in the same manner as we were pushing in our interview.

He said he recognized CLAY BERTRAND's voice on the phone as he had heard it before and the voice was deep, intelligent and educated. ANDREWS said BERTRAND had "command of the King's English" and didn't sound homosexual or effeminate.

When asked to describe the person he saw on Dauphine Street and concluded it was BERTRAND, ANDREWS asked for a short break to refresh his memory at 6:29 P.M.

Resuming, ANDREWS said he "didn't carry a tape measure" with him. Finally he said this man had grey hair and ruddy complexion. ANDREWS added that he thought BERTRAND was bi-sexual. At this point he recalled the bar was Cosmos's. ANDREWS said he had actually seen this man twice. The first time was at a "gay bar" (homosexual hangout) - "maybe" Dixie's or "maybe on Chartres". ANDREWS said he only "assumed" it was CLAY BERTRAND on this first meeting.

ANDREWS said he was confined to Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans on the day of the assassination. While there he received a phone call from CLAY BERTRAND who asked him to go to Dallas, Texas and defend LEE HARVEY OSWALD who had been arrested and accused of murder.

At this point ANDREWS recalled that on OSWALD's visit to his office CLAY BERTRAND told ANDREWS on the phone that he would pay the expenses. ANDREWS said the exact words were, "I'll personally handle fee."

ANDREWS was asked if he knew CLAY SHAW and he said he had seen pictures of him but they had never met. Asked if BERTRAND and SHAW were similar in physical description, ANDREWS said he "wouldn't know". He said he had no file on BERTRAND. ANDREWS then said we could call Regis Kennedy of the F.B.I. and John Rice adding that he "could care less".

He said all the homosexual young men he represented knew BERTRAND's number and would call him from ANDREWS' office. ANDREWS added that he "handled" so many homosexuals because his "reputation preceded him". ANDREWS said he probably met fifteen or twenty homosexuals who knew CLAY BERTRAND. He cannot remember any of their names.

During this interview, several photographs of various persons, including CLAY SHAW, were shown to ANDREWS. Several names were also mentioned for recognition. This was to no avail.

The interview concluded at 7:23 P.M., 2 March 1967.

WILLIAM GURVICH

WG/leb

"Bertrand"
is
ANDREWS to
"go to Dallas"
and defend
OSWALD:

why?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 26 1963 1 62

Pa

STATE BUREAU

481-066

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

The following FBI record, NUMBER 35 535 D, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Houston Texas	Bill Wayne Dalzell #94680	11-7-58	CCW pistol	
SO Houston Texas	Bill Wayne Dalzell #22848	11-7-58	carrying a pistol	
PD Hobbs NMex	Bill Dalzell #16178	4-22-59	DWI and no dr lic	
PD New Orleans La	William W. Dalzell #100-181	5-21-60	inv. recent burg.	
PD New Orleans, LA	William W. Dalzell #100181	7-6-60	fug NY	aff 167-814
PD New Orleans, La	Wm. W. Dalzell #100-181	10-18-60	vag inv	aff refused by ADA.
PD New Orleans, La	William Wayne Dalzell #100-181	3-6-62	improper liquor permit	
Central La SHosp Pineville La	Billie Wayne Dalzell #35732-patient	FP 2-26-63	patient	

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

June 29, 1967
Memo from Ross Yockey

943-9345 (204)

For: Lead file
of
Boxley

Re: Winnipeg, Canada

Tonight I contacted Peter Van Bennekom, night editor of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press, who wrote an article concerning the possible appearance of David Ferrie in Winnipeg on Feb. 13, 1964.

According to the article — copies of which should be in the possession of Mike Karnazin and Bill Boxley of the D.A.'s office — an informant claims to have overheard a conversation in Winnipeg International Airport on Feb. 13, 1964, concerning an apparent plot which resulted in the death of President Kennedy.

The informant stated he overheard a man with bushy hair and eyebrows giving details of the assassination to a younger companion. Some details of the conversation, he states, involved whether or not Marina Oswald had sufficient information to do then damage; the disposal of a 1958-model automobile; the large amount of money now at the men's disposal, and a next meeting to be held in a Kansas City, Mo., hotel Mar. 18, 1964.

943
331
The informant, whose story was first reported to the FBI, then appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press May 2, 1964, told Van Bennekom that he has been disturbed for some time that although the FBI has had his information for several years, apparently nothing has been done about it.

Several months ago, the informant related, he walked into a hospital room to visit a friend and saw a newspaper lying on his bed. On the front page was a photo of David Ferrie.

"That's the man!" the informant exclaimed, before reading any of the newsprint surrounding the picture, hence having no previous knowledge of any connection between Ferrie and the assassination.

more

For: Lead file

According to Van Bennekom, the man is positive in his identification of Ferrie as the 45-50-year-old-man with the bushy hair and eyebrows that he overheard in the airport.

Van Bennekom says he will vouch completely for the informant's reliability. He says the man is a respected businessman in downtown Winnipeg, running his own insurance firm. The man is apparently not a publicity seeker, since his name has never appeared in print, although he does not mind telling his story. Van Bennekom said he could not even give me the man's name, although it is known to both him and his editor.

He contacted the man, Van Bennekom said, and he says he can arrange to leave town if someone can manage to pay his plane fare. He said he will tell the district attorney all he knows.

One other thing was mentioned in the course of the airport conversation, the informant now remembers. That was some reference to Mercury, Nevada. This is reportedly some sort of missile or rocket test site. He cannot remember in what context the place was mentioned.

Van Bennekom was very cooperative and managed to dig up a couple of other things in just a few hours.

For one, He got his sources in Toronto to check out the contents of a letter received by the District Attorney's office from one ~~Malcolm~~ Campbell of Sarnia, Ontario. Campbell told the story of a magazine publisher, Norman Similas of Ontario, who was present at and photographed the assassination. In his Canadian magazine, Liberty, Similas published the first of what he said would be two articles more

about the assassination. At the end of the first article, a reference was made to the follow-up article, which, he said, would include a photograph showing a gunman standing in ~~the~~ a seventh-floor window (not sixth) of the TSED. Unfortunately, Campbell wrote, the magazine folded before the next issue came out.

Van Bennekon's sources said they looked into the matter thoroughly, and everything Campbell says is true. Before the picture issue went to press, they stated, the magazine folded. Now the editor, Similas, is "simply unavailable" in Toronto. Apparently, nobody knows where he is.

On another matter, Van Bennekon succeeding in running down at least one of the Canadian names in Clay Shaw's notebook, Larry Rogers, 43 Warlock Crescent, Willowdale, Ontario.

Rogers, it seems, has moved to the St. James Town Apartments, Toronto. He is apparently a homosexual. He is 25 years old.

Rogers says he first met Clay Shaw shortly before the assassination and became a good friend of his. He described Shaw as a fun-loving man who "didn't care much about politics, and, in fact, didn't give much of a damn about the United States."

Rogers said he frequently met Shaw in London, in fact he saw him there sometime last year. He said Shaw loves to throw big parties and he is a sexual pervert, "a masochist."

Rogers said he made a trip to Dallas in March of 1967 to visit some friends. From there he went to New Orleans in April, also to visit friends. He planned to pay Shaw a visit, but friends advised against it, saying Shaw was having problems right now.

Rogers, it seems, is a very good friend of the former manager

of Christine Keeler, a fact which could be of some significance.

1967

943-9345 (204)

Rogers was the only Canadian lead that Van Bennekom was able to run out tonight.

Keith Allen, whose name appears on page three, has moved from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Seattle, Washington, as Shaw has indicated.

Toward the rear of the notebook is an entry I find interesting. It reads:

June-Sept	
Kootenay Bay	
British Columbia	
Canada	
<hr/>	
Oct	} Dallas
Nov	
Dec	
Jan	} S.F.
Feb	
Mar	

Kootenay, I am told is an area adjacent to Vancouver. Many things there are named Kootenay -- Kootenay Bridge, for instance -- but there is no Kootenay Bay to anyone's knowledge. However, the possibility that whatever was happening in or near Vancouver in June through September, later happened in Dallas October through December and in San Francisco January through March, seems to be very likely. It would have been a great help had Mr. Shaw written down the years in question, but apparently that was not necessary.

-- Ross Yockey

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